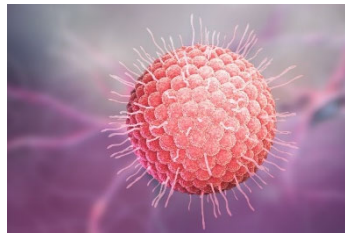


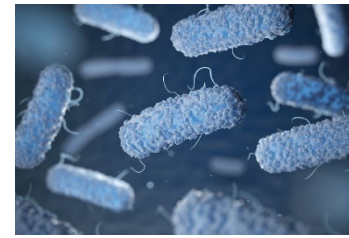
Flavivirus
(Zika virus)



Saccharomyces cerevisiae
(Bread Baking)



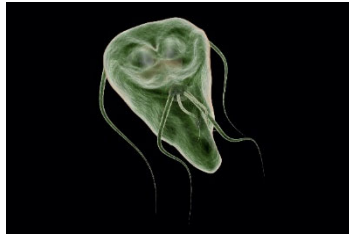
Varicella zoster
(Chicken Pox)



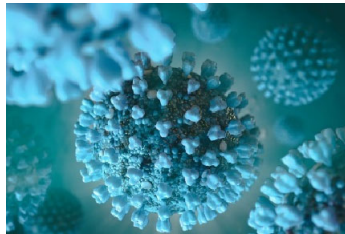
Mycobacterium tuberculosis
(Tuberculosis)



Influenz
(Flu)



Giardia
(Girardia)



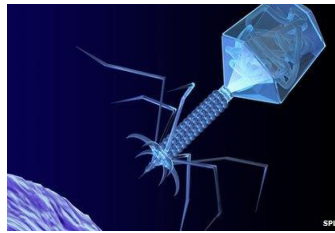
Betacoronavirus
(COVID-19)



Microsporium
(Athlete's Foot)



Staphylococcus
(Staph Infection)



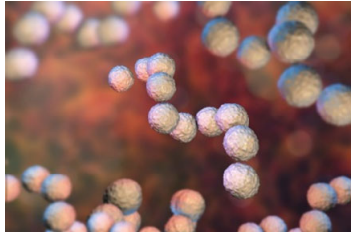
Bacteriophage
(attack helpful & harmful bacteria)



Bacteroides
(Healthy Digestion)



Clostridium tetani
(Tetanus)



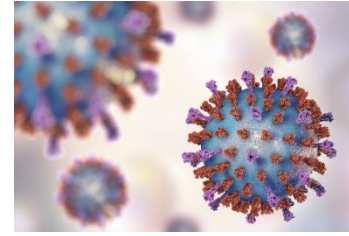
Streptococcal pharyngitis
(Strep Throat)



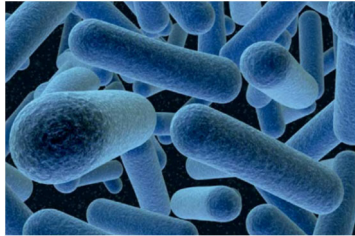
Meningococcal meningitis
(Meningitis)



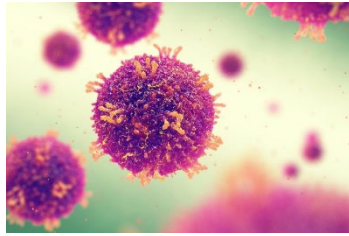
Plasmodium
(Malaria)



Rhinovirus
(Common Cold)



Lactobacillus bulgaricus
(Yogurt)



Morbillivirus
(Measles)

Viruses
are always measured
in nm

Bacteria
are smaller than red
blood cells

Eukaryotes
are measured in μm

Microbe	Approximate microbe length
<i>Rhinovirus</i>	30 nm
<i>Flavivirus</i>	40 nm
Bacteriophage	50 nm
<i>Influenza</i>	100 nm
<i>Betacoronavirus</i>	125 nm
<i>Morbillivirus</i>	140 nm
<i>Varicella zoster</i>	150 nm
<i>Staphylococcus</i>	0.6 µm
<i>Meningococcal meningitis</i>	0.7 µm
<i>Streptococcal pharyngitis</i>	0.75 µm
<i>Bacteroides</i>	0.9 µm
<i>Clostridium tetani</i>	2.5 µm
<i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i>	3 µm
<i>Lactobacillus bulgaricus</i>	3 µm
<i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i>	8 µm
<i>Plasmodium</i>	10 µm
<i>Giardia</i>	17 µm
<i>Microsporium</i>	90 µm

Knowing your units:

There are 1,000 micrometers (µm) in 1 millimeter (mm)!

There are 1 million nanometers (nm) in 1 millimeter (mm)!!